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of organization. While they are the oldest angiosperms whose anatomical features are known, they are in no way primitive or pro-angiospermic. The forms, of which three received preliminary treatment in 1912,[2] are named *Cantia arborescens*, *Woburnia porosa*, *Sabulia Scottii*, *Hythia Elgari*, and *Aptiana radiata*. No attempt is made to indicate their family relationships, largely because of our sadly inadequate knowledge of the anatomy of existing dicotyledons. The Coniferae enumerated include, in addition to various forms of *Pinostrobus*, *Cedrostrobus*, and *Abietites*, anatomical material representing a *Sequoia* (Taxodieae), *Protopiceoxylon* (1 sp.), *Pityoxylon* (3 spp.), and *Cedroxylon* (2 spp.) in the Abietineae; four species of *Cupressinoxylon* in the Cupressineae; *Taxoxylon* (1 sp.) and *Podocarpoxylon* (4 spp.) in the Taxaceae. No remains of Araucariaceae are recognized. This list of conifers is of especial interest to American botanists in connection with JEFFREY'S rather sweeping conclusions from his studies of material from the Upper Cretaceous, from which STOPES dissents, apparently on the basis of rather satisfactory evidence.

The present contribution also shows that BUCKLAND'S genus *Cycadeoidea* offers anatomical differences from the American forms usually described under that name. A new cycadophyte trunk is made the type of a new genus, *Colymbetes*. It is found in the lower part of the Lower Greensand and may have been derived mechanically from the underlying Wealden sediments. The climate of the Aptian is considered to have been less warm than that of the preceding Wealden.

The book on the whole is an exceedingly valuable contribution to our knowledge of fossil plants, particularly to that important part of the Lower Cretaceous represented in Britain by the Lower Greensand.—EDWARD W. BERRY.

Flora of New Zealand

Two quarto volumes illustrating the New Zealand flora have appeared under the editorship of T. F. CHEESEMAN, curator of the Auckland Museum, with the assistance of W. B. HEMSLEY.[3] The 250 plates are exceptionally good, having been drawn by Miss MATILDA SMITH of the Kew Herbarium, whose work in connection with the *Botanical Magazine* and *Icones Plantarum* has long been known. Accompanying each plate there is an account of the discovery and occurrence of the plant, as well as items of general interest. Since the technical descriptions are published in the *Manual of the New Zealand flora* (1906) they are not repeated in the *Illustrations*.

The problem of selecting approximately 265 plants to illustrate adequately such a flora as that of New Zealand can be appreciated. The main features of the flora, however, have been presented, and no important genus or group is without proper representation. The alpine flora has received full treatment, and special attention has been paid to the endemic genera. The editor says that he has also illustrated a number of plants of special interest "either on account of their economic value, or from biological or morphological reasons, or from their peculiar geographical distribution." He has not thought it necessary, however, except in a few special cases, to figure plants occurring in other countries as well as New Zealand.

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[2] STOPES, M. C., Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London. B **203**:75–100. *pls. 6–8.* 1912.

[3] CHEESEMAN, T. F., Illustrations of the New Zealand flora. 2 vols. 4to. *pls. 250.* Published under the authority of the government of New Zealand. Wellington. 1914.

It is interesting to note the result of the selection, as expressing in a general way the editor's opinion of what constitutes the main features of the New Zealand flora. Without going into detail, it may be stated that the families represented in this selection by more than ten species are as follows: Compositae (35), Gramineae (17), Filices (17), Orchidaceae (15), Umbelliferae (12), Scrophulariaceae (12).—J. M. C.

MINOR NOTICES

Pharmacognosy.—KRAEMER[4] has published a textbook of pharmacognosy which is encyclopedic in its wealth of information. He recognizes the synthetic character of the subject, especially in its combination of botanical and chemical aspects. Moreover, both of these aspects are shown to involve the ecological conditions under which plants grow, so that scientific pharmacognosy is a very complex subject. After an introduction dealing with the problems involved, the great plant groups are presented, the large majority naturally being families of angiosperms, 94 in number, from which drugs are obtained. As stated by the author, the book is intended for students of pharmacy, pharmacists, food and drug analysts, and pharmacologists. We might add to this list students of economic botany, for pharmocognosy is one of the great fields of applied science.—J. M. C.

Citrus fruits.—COIT[5] has published as a volume of BAILEY'S "Rural Science Series" an account of the citrus fruit industry, with special reference to the requirements and practices for California. It seems that the citrus industry has not only reached a high state of development in California and Florida, but is still progressing rapidly. The present volume discusses the underlying principles in such a way as to emphasize the importance of certain fundamentals which must be kept in mind. The industry as it exists at present is described, and all current information that seems valuable is organized and made available. Of special interest to the botanist are the chapters dealing with the geography and climate of California, the gross structure and habits of growth of citrus plants, and the citrus diseases and their control.—J. M. C.

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[4] KRAEMER, HENRY, Scientific and applied pharmacognosy. 8vo. pp. viii+857. *figs. 313.* Published by the author, 145 North 10th St., Philadelphia. 1915.

[5] COIT, J. E., Citrus fruits. 8vo. xx+520. *figs. 151.* New York: Macmillan. 1915.